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FOAMING METHOD AND DEVICE

The invention relates to a foaming method according to the introduction of claim 1 and a foaming device according to the introduction of claim 7 used in the production of wood-based sheets such as plywood, battenboard or the like to achieve the necessary foaming of the glue.

Plywood as used herein refers to plywood, battenboard or a similar many-layered product that is formed of at least three veneer layers placed one on top of the other or crossways to one another and glued and compressed against one another.

Previously known are different foaming methods and devices used in the wood sheet industry to foam glue with the aid of gas, advantageously of air, before it is fed for gluing wood sheets. In known foaming methods and devices glue and air are directed straight into a foaming chamber where the glue is foamed mechanically with the aid of air.

The problem of known foaming methods is that the foaming of the glue is not efficient enough. To achieve the desired degree of foaming it is necessary to use very high mechanical foamer rotation speeds, which in turn results in the added disadvantage of heating of the glue mixture.

The object of the invention is to remove the above-mentioned disadvantages. In particular the object of the invention is to disclose a new, better and more efficient glue foaming method and device.

A foaming method and device according to the invention is characterised by that which is presented in the claims.

The base of the invention is a method for foaming glue for production of wood-based sheets in which the gluing substance and the gas are brought into contact with one another and the gluing substance

is mechanically foamed with the aid of the gas. According to the invention the gluing substance and the gas are mixed to an essentially homogeneous mixture before mechanical foaming.

5 In mechanical foaming the gluing substance and gas mixture is beat vigorously by mechanical foaming means, whereupon the gluing substance is made to foam with the aid of gas bubbles.

10 In one embodiment of the invention the gas and the gluing substance are mixed by spraying them together simultaneously as several directed partial flows such that as large a contact surface area as possible is produced between the gas and the gluing substance.

15 In one embodiment of the invention the gluing substance and the gas are sprayed in a circular way such that the gas is fed essentially from the centre and the gluing substance from a ring around the gluing substance feed with the gluing substance and gas sprays directed such that the gluing substance and the gas come in contact with one another.

20 In one alternative embodiment of the invention the gluing substance and the gas are sprayed in an circular way such that the gas is fed essentially from the centre and the gluing substance from a ring around the gas feed with the gluing substance and gas sprays directed such that the gluing substance and the gas come in contact with one another.

25 In one embodiment the gluing substance and gas flows are sprayed simultaneously from a feeder surface on which the gluing substance and gas feeder nozzles are arranged alternately and essentially symmetrically across the entire surface area.

30 In one embodiment of the invention air is used as the gas.

35 In one embodiment of the invention a composition is used as the gluing substance that contains

resin, foaming agent, filling agent and/or hardener. In one embodiment for the resin, which is the actual gluing substance, advantageously phenol formaldehyde resins, urea formaldehyde resins, amino resins or 5 other similar resins can be used. For the foaming agent, filling agent and hardener different types of substances known in the art and suitable for their intended purpose can be used.

10 Additionally the base of the invention is a device for foaming glue for the production of wood-based sheets in which the device has gluing substance and gas nozzle system, and a foaming chamber and foaming means for foaming the gluing substance mechanically with the aid of a gas, and means for directing 15 the foamed gas out of the device. According to the invention the device has a mixing chamber, in which are arranged gluing substance and gas nozzles of the nozzle system that are directed to mix the gas and gluing substance fed into the mixing chamber into an essentially 20 homogeneous mixture before mechanical foaming.

In one embodiment of the invention the nozzle system is arranged to mix by spraying partial flows of gluing substance and gas simultaneously from many directed gluing substance and gas nozzles such that the 25 largest possible contact surface area between the gluing substance and the gas is produced.

In one embodiment of the invention the nozzles of the nozzle system are arranged such that the gluing substance nozzles are arranged essentially in 30 the centre and the gas nozzles are arranged in a ring-shaped form around the gluing substance nozzles, and the gas and gluing substance nozzles are directed such that the sprayed gluing substance and gas are brought in contact with one another.

35 In one embodiment of the invention the nozzles of the nozzle system are arranged such that the gas nozzles are arranged essentially in the centre and

the gluing substance nozzles are arranged in a ring-shaped form around the gas nozzles, and the gas and gluing substance nozzles are directed such that the sprayed gluing substance and gas are brought in contact with one another.

5 In one embodiment of the invention the nozzles of the nozzle system are arranged in a matrix construction where gas and gluing substance nozzles alternate across the entire feeder surface area of the 10 nozzle system. The gas and gluing substance nozzles are essentially evenly distributed across the entire surface of the nozzle structure.

15 In a device according to the invention the number of nozzles can vary depending on for example intended use and the conditions for use.

20 Advantageously the gluing substance and gas nozzles of the nozzle system can in principle be directed in any way whatsoever, however such that between the sprays of gluing substance and gas the largest possible contact surface area is produced. Due to a large contact surface area and the mixing of substances that occurs there, as perfect-as-possible mixing of the gluing substance and gas into an even, homogeneous mixture occurs. The nozzles can be directed 25 straight down or straight to the side at a 90-degree angle or at any angle between 0° and 90°.

30 In one embodiment of the invention the foaming means include rotor plates whose rotation speed is advantageously about 500 - 1200 rpm.

35 In one embodiment the foaming device contains a water circulation system, by which the functioning of the foamer can be maintained for example during production standstill without unnecessary foaming of the gluing substance and extinguishing of the foam.

35 Due to the invention a more efficient glue foaming process can be achieved. Due to the forming of a homogeneous gluing substance-gas mixture, the gluing

substance foams better with lower rotation speeds and warms up less during the foaming.

Due to the invention an even, homogeneous gluing substance and gas mixture can be achieved already before the actual mechanical foaming, whereupon also the foamed glue mixture that is directed onto the surface to be glued is highly homogenous. Additionally the foamed glue mixture is easy and quick to spread on a surface to be glued.

10 A foaming method and device according to the invention are suitable for use in the production of different types of wood-based sheets under various conditions.

15 In the following, the invention is described in detail with the aid of application examples with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 shows a foaming device according to the invention, and

20 Figure 2 shows in more detail the nozzle system of the device of Figure 1.

25 Figure 1 shows a foaming device that is intended for foaming a gluing substance mixture with the aid of air. The foamed gluing substance is used for gluing wood-based thin sheets and joining them to one another to form for example, plywood.

The foaming device in Figure 1 has a nozzle system 1-4, through which the gluing substance and air are fed into the foaming device and a mixing chamber 7, into which the gluing substance are fed and in 30 which occurs the spraying of gluing substance and air to form an adequately homogeneous mixture prior to the actual foaming. The foaming device also contains a foaming chamber 5 and four rotor plates 6 that function as foaming means for foaming the gluing substance 35 mechanically with the aid of air. The centrifugal rotor plates 6 are arranged inside the foaming chamber 5, in which the gluing substance is foamed. The rota-

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tion speed of the rotor plates is set to 500 - 1200 rpm. The rotor plates have projections 8 that are arranged symmetrically in five circularly winding rows. These projections 8 aid in the foaming of the gluing substance. For mechanical foaming any kind of mixing organs suitable for foaming can be used, these are not shown in this connection in more detail. Additionally the foaming device contains a pipe or canal 9 for directing the gluing substance out of the device and for spreading the glue.

The nozzle system 1-4 of Figures 1 and 2 contains feeder means for both the gluing substance 2 and air 1 as well as seven nozzles 3 for the gluing substance and arranged in the shape of a circle in a ring-like way nozzles 4 for air for feeding the gluing substance and air by spraying them into the mixing chamber 7. Nozzles 3,4 are arranged in the feeder surface area 10 of the nozzle system, such that the gluing substance nozzles 3 are located symmetrically in the middle of the feeder surface area and the air nozzles 4 are arranged in a circular way in one ring around the gluing substance nozzles 3. Both the gluing substance and the air nozzles 3,4 are directed such that a large and good contact area is produced between the partial flows of gluing substance and air and such that the partial flows mix to form an essentially homogenous mixture in the mixing chamber 7 before the actual foaming chamber 5, when the gluing substance and air partial flows are sprayed simultaneously from nozzles 3 and 4 into the mixing chamber 7. Gluing substance 3 and air nozzles 4 are arranged into the mixing chamber 7.

Further the device in Figure 1 contains means for raising and adjusting the pressure of air, preferably to approximately 4 bar, prior to feeding it into the foaming device. Additionally the device con-

tains a means for adjusting airflow. Means for adjusting pressure and flow are not shown in the figure.

Further the device in Figure 1 contains a gluing substance pump for pumping the gluing substance 5 from the glue storage container into the nozzle system and a flow adjustment meter for adjusting the desired speed of flow. The pump and the flow adjustment meter are not shown in the figure.

Additionally the device in Figure 1 contains 10 a temperature measuring probe and a temperature adjustment means, which are not shown in the figure, and are used to adjust the temperature of the gluing substance-air mixture.

In a method application according to the invention air, at a pressure of about 4 bar, is directed 15 and gluing substance is pumped at a desired speed of flow into the foaming device shown in Figure 1 through the nozzle system such that the partial flows of gluing substance are sprayed from the nozzles in the centre and air is sprayed in a ring-like way around the sprays of gluing substance into the mixing chamber. The gluing substance and air nozzles are directed in 20 the mixing chamber such that a large contact surface area is produced between the gluing substance and the air, in which case their homogeneous mixing occurs 25 prior to their being directed into the actual foaming area. In the actual foaming area the homogenous gluing substance-air mixture is foamed mechanically with the aid of beating means or in other words rotor plates. 30 The foamed gluing substance is directed to the glue-spreading device for spreading for the gluing of wood-based sheets and for joining these sheets together. Alternatively the gluing substance can, for example 35 during a production standstill or during a temporary disturbance, be directed into so-called foam extinguishing and be later recycled for foaming of the gluing substance.

A foaming method and device according to the invention are suitable for various embodiments to achieve the necessary foaming of the glue when producing different types of wood-based sheets.

5 Applications of the invention are not limited to the examples described rather they may vary in the scope of the accompanying claims.